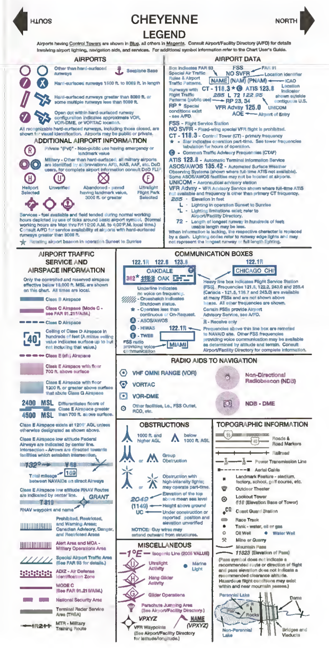


CHEYENNE

SECTIONAL AERONAUTICAL CHART

SCALE 1:500,000

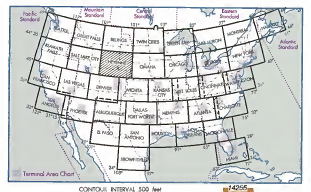
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 41°20' and 46°40'
Horizontal Datum: North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

82 NO EDITION EFFECTIVE 0901Z 29 JUL 2010
TO 0901Z 13 JAN 2011

Includes airspace amendments effective 29 JUL 2010 and all other aeronautical data received by 3 JUN 2010

Information on this chart will change; consolidated updates of chart changes are available every 56 days in the AIRPORT/FACILITY DIRECTORY Chart Bulletin section (online at http://aeronav.faa.gov). Also consult appropriate NOTICES TO AIRMEN (NOTAMs) and other FLIGHT INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS (FLIP's) for the latest changes.

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERAGENCY AIR CARTOGRAPHIC COMMITTEE SPECIFICATIONS AND AGREEMENTS, APPROVED BY:
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION



CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 feet

HIGHEST TERRAIN elevation is 14255 feet located at 40°15'N – 105°37'W

Spot elevation 4254
Approximate elevation . . . . . . x 3200
Doubtful locations are indicated by omission of the point locator (dot or "x")

CONVERSION OF ELEVATIONS

ATTENTION

THIS CHART CONTAINS MAXIMUM ELEVATION FIGURES (MEF). The Maximum Elevation Figures shown in quadrangles bounded by ticked lines of latitude and longitude are represented in THOUSANDS and HUNDREDS of feet above mean sea level. The MEF is based on information available concerning the highest known feature in each quadrangle, including terrain and obstructions (trees, towers, antennas, etc.).

Example: 12,500 feet 12⁵

Published by the U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
National Aeronautical Navigation Services
http://aeronav.faa.gov

FAA Product ID: SCHE
NSN 7641014004889
EFF DATE 10210
NGA REF. NO. SECXXCHEYENNE

REPORTING CHART ERRORS

You are requested to inform us of chart errors and/or additions that come to your attention while using this chart. Telephone toll free at 1-800-626-3677, or email us at 9-AMC-Aerochart@faa.gov. Frequently asked questions (FAQs) are answered on our website at http://aeronav.faa.gov. See the FAQs prior to contact via toll free number or email. Where delineation of data is required such information should be depicted clearly and accurately on a current chart, a replacement copy will be returned. Mail to: FAA, National Aeronautical Navigation Services, SSMC- 4, Sta. #3424, 1305 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3281.

CONTROL TOWER FREQUENCIES ON CHEYENNE SECTIONAL CHART

Airports with control towers are indicated on the face of the chart by the letters CT followed by the primary VHF local control frequency (ies). Information for each tower is listed in the table below. Operational hours are local time. The primary VHF and UHF local control frequencies are listed. An asterisk (*) indicates the part-time tower frequency is remoted to a collocated full-time FSS for use as Airport Advisory Service (AAS) during hours the tower is closed. The primary VHF and UHF ground control frequencies are listed.

Automatic Terminal Information Service (ATIS) frequencies shown on the face of the chart are primary arrival VHF/UHF frequencies. All ATIS frequencies are listed in the table below. ATIS operational hours may differ from tower operational hours.

ASR and/or PAR indicate Radar Instrument Approach available.

"MON-FRI" indicates Monday through Friday.

CONTROL TOWER	OPERATES	TWR FREQ	GND CON	ATIS	ASR/PAR
CASPER/NATRONA CO INTL	0500-2100	118.3 257.8	121.9	126.15	
CHEYENNE RGNL/OLSON	0600-2200	118.7 257.8	121.9 254.275	134.425 278.3	ASR/PAR
ELLSWORTH AFB	0700-0030 MON-THU 0700-2000 FRI CLSD SAT-SUN, ACC DOWN DAYS & HOL	126.05 353.5	121.8 275.8	120.625 269.9	ASR
GILLETTE-CAMPBELL CO	0600-2200	118.5	121.7		
RAPID CITY RGNL	0600-2200	125.85 257.8	121.9		

CLASS B, CLASS C, TRSA AND SELECTED RADAR APPROACH CONTROL FREQUENCIES

FACILITY	FREQUENCIES	SERVICE AVAILABILITY
ELLSWORTH AFB RADAR	119.5 259.1 O/T 127.95 338.2 DENVER CNTR	0500 MON-2100 FRI 0500-2100 SAT-SUN

O/T indicates Other times

SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE ON CHEYENNE SECTIONAL CHART

Unless otherwise noted altitudes are MSL and in feet. Time is local.
"TO" an altitude means "To and including."
FL – Flight Level
NO A/G – No air to ground communications
Contact nearest FSS for information

† Other times by NOTAM.
NOTAM – Use of this term in Restricted Areas indicates FAA and DoD NOTAM systems. Use of this term in all other Special Use areas indicates the DoD NOTAM system.

U.S. P–PROHIBITED, R–RESTRICTED, W–WARNING, A–ALERT, MOA–MILITARY OPERATIONS AREA

NUMBER	ALTITUDE	TIME OF USE	CONTROLLING AGENCY/ CONTACT FACILITY	FREQUENCIES
R-7001A	TO BUT NOT INCL 8000	INTERMITTENT BY NOTAM 24 HRS IN ADVN	DENVER CNTR	135.6 385.6
R-7001B	8000 TO 23,500	INTERMITTENT BY NOTAM 24 HRS IN ADVN	DENVER CNTR	135.6 385.6

MOA NAME	ALTITUDE*	TIME OF USE†	CONTROLLING AGENCY/ CONTACT FACILITY	FREQUENCIES
POWDER RIVER B	1000 AGL	INTERMITTENT BY NOTAM	DENVER CNTR	127.95 338.2

*Altitudes indicate floor of MOA. All MOAs extend to but do not include FL 180 unless otherwise indicated in tabulation or on chart.
† – Other times by DoD NOTAM.

Flight Following Services are available on request and highly recommended in and around Class B, C, and TRSA areas.

Features normally used as checkpoints for controlling VFR traffic are emphasized on this series of charts so they may be readily identified.

Example: POWER PLANT

The name shown is that used by the controlling personnel and is not necessarily the official name of the feature.

MILITARY TRAINING ROUTES (MTRs)

All IR and VR MTRs are shown, and may extend from the surface upwards. Only the route centerline, direction of flight along the route and the route designator are depicted - route widths and altitudes are not shown.

Since these routes are subject to change every 56 days, and the charts are reissued every 6 months, you are cautioned and advised to contact the nearest FSS for route dimensions and current status for those routes affecting your flight.

Routes with a change in the alignment of the charted route centerline will be indicated in the Aeronautical Chart Bulletin of the Airport/Facility Directory.

DoD users refer to Area Planning AP/1S Military Training Routes North and South America for current routes.

NORTH AMERICAN AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND (NORAD) PROCEDURES

All aircraft operating in the U.S. national airspace, if capable, will maintain a listening watch on guard frequencies VHF 121.5 or UHF 243.0. It is incumbent upon all aviators to know and understand their responsibilities if intercepted. Review "AIM" section 5-6-2 for intercept procedures. Additionally, if U.S. military fighter jets intercept an aircraft and flares are dispensed in the area of that aircraft, aviators will pay strict attention, contact air traffic control immediately on the local frequency or on VHF guard 121.5 or UHF 243.0 and follow the interceptor visual ICAO signals. Be advised that non-compliance may result in the use of force.

CAUTION: This chart is primarily designed for VFR navigational purposes and does not purport to indicate the presence of all power transmission and telecommunication lines, terrain or obstacles which may be encountered below reasonable and safe altitudes.

PLOTTING DIRECT ROUTE ON NORTH/SOUTH SIDE

There are approximately two minutes of latitude overlap between the north and south sides of each sectional/WAC chart. To plot a course line from one side to the other, the user must first locate two pair of corresponding latitude tick marks, one pair on each side of the chart and follow the steps below.

STEP 1 - Draw a horizontal line (MATCH LINE) between each pair of corresponding latitude tick marks on each side of the chart just to the left or right of where your plot line crosses. (Figure 1)

STEP 2 - Decide which side of the chart has the departure or destination point closer to the edge of the chart. On that side, line up a blank piece of paper along the MATCH LINE (the paper should be completely on the chart, not extending beyond its edge).

STEP 3 - Slide the paper sideways left or right so that a side edge of the paper aligns with the departure or destination point (POINT A). Make a MARK A on edge of the paper where it meets that point.

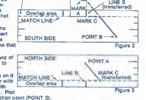
STEP 4 - Without moving the paper, on the same edge as MARK A, extend a short line on the chart from the corner of the paper where it meets the MATCH LINE out to the edge of the chart. Make that LINE B.

STEP 5 - Turn the chart over and transfer the end of LINE B to the other side, and extend it straight to the MATCH LINE. (Figure 2)

STEP 6 - Take the sheet of paper with MARK A on it and align the (top or bottom) edge of the paper with the MATCH LINE and side edge with LINE B with the bulk of the sheet extending off of the chart. Plot a line from MARK A to the departure or destination point (POINT B).

STEP 7 - Where your plot line crosses the MATCH LINE make a MARK C. Extend a line straight from the mark to the edge of the chart.

STEP 8 - Turn the chart back over and transfer MARK C to that side and extend it to the MATCH LINE. Plot a line from MARK C to the destination. (Figure 3)



REGULATIONS REGARDING FLIGHTS OVER CHARTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AREAS, AND U.S. FOREST SERVICE AREAS

The landing of aircraft is prohibited on lands or waters administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Forest Service without authorization from the respective agency. Exceptions include: 1) when forced to land due to an emergency beyond the control of the operator, 2) at officially designated landing sites, or 3) on approved official business of the Federal Government.

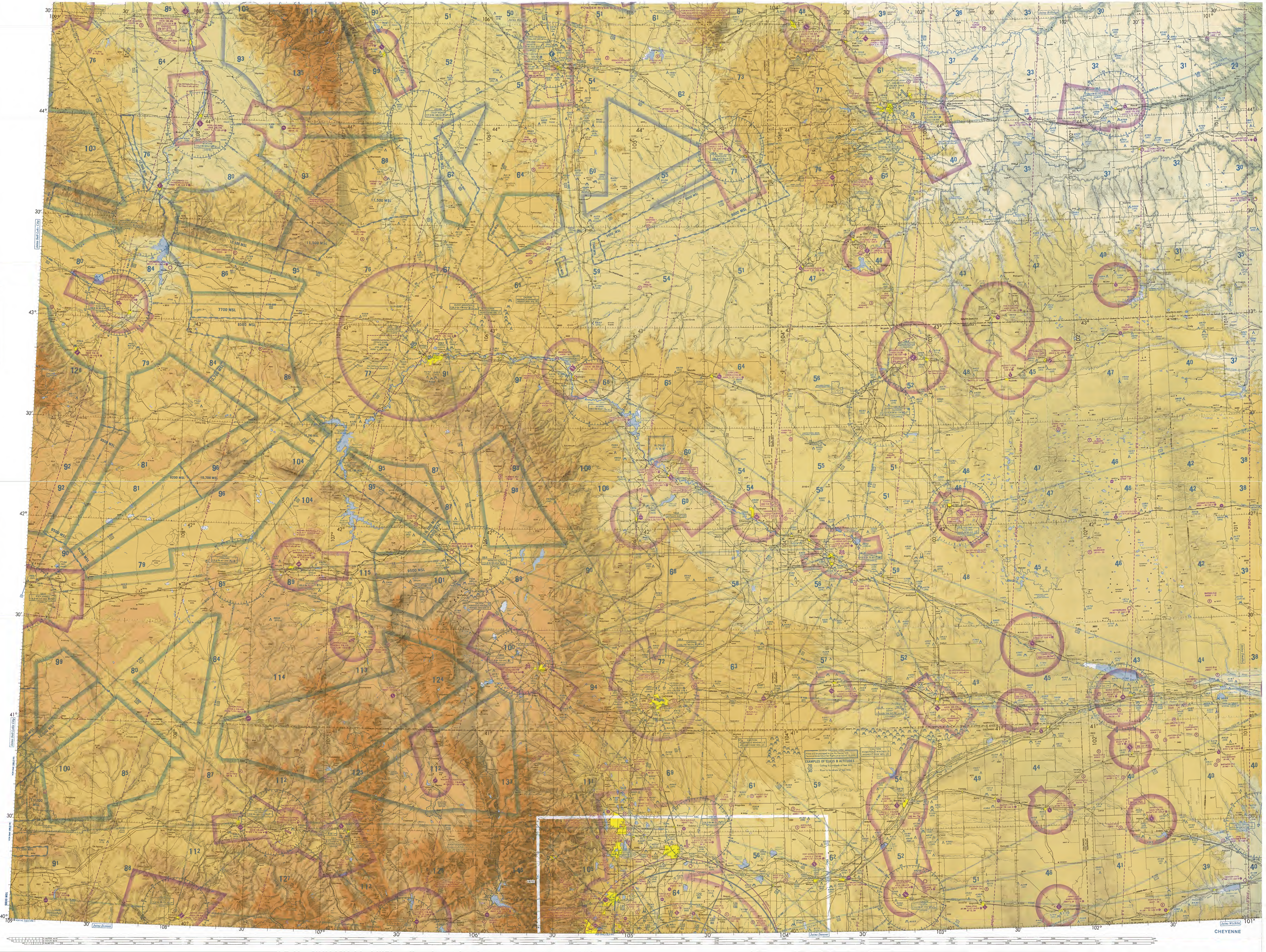
All aircraft are requested to maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet above the surface of the following: National Parks, Monuments, Seashores, Lakeshores, Recreation Areas and Scenic Riverways administered by the National Park Service; National Wildlife Refuges, Big Game Refuges, Game Ranges and Wildlife Ranges administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and Wilderness and Primitive areas administered by the U.S. Forest Service. FAA Advisory Circular (AC) 91-36, "Visual Flight Rules (VFR) Flight Near Noise-Sensitive Areas," defines the surface as: the highest terrain within 2,000 feet laterally of the route of flight, or the upper-most rim of a canyon or valley.

Federal regulations also prohibit airdrops by parachute or other means of persons, cargo, or objects from aircraft on lands administered by the three agencies without authorization from the respective agency. Exceptions include: 1) emergencies involving the safety of human life, or 2) threat of serious property loss.

. . . . Boundary of National Park Service areas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service areas, and U.S. Forest Service Wilderness and Primitive areas.

CAUTION: Severe turbulence may occur over rugged terrain. See AIM.

Class G Airspace within the United States extends up to 14,500 feet MSL. At and above this altitude all airspace is within Class E Airspace, excluding the airspace less than 1500 feet above the terrain and certain special use airspace areas.

FOR PROCUREMENT CONTACT:
FAA, National Aeronautical Navigation Services
REDIS / Distribution Team
10201 Good Luck Road
Glenn Dale, MD 20769-9700
Online at http://aeronav.faa.gov
Email 9-AMC-Chartsales@faa.gov
Telephone 1-800-638-8972
Fax 301-436-6829
or any authorized FAA Chart Agent

CHEYENNE